JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU STS

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per copy, or 33 per annum the European Edition every Wednesday, of six cents per copy; \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britain or \$6 12 to any parts of the Continued, both in include postage; the California Edition on the lit. 11th and 21st of each month, at six cents per copy, or \$2 7 per annum.

THE FAMILY HEKALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per caps. copy, or \$2 per annium.

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**seem, solicited from any quarter of the booth; if used, well be
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**Policy of the containing the conta NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not turn rejected communications.
ADVERTISEMENTS reneared every day; advertisements inread in the Werkly Harald, Family Hurald, and in the
abiformic and European Editions.
JOB PRINTING accorded with nections, heapness and des-

Volume XXVII No. 121

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, -Afternoon and Evenin -

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- LABY OF LYONS. WALLACK'S THEATRE, SH Broadway .- EVERY ON NEW SOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. - DER FREIS-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, 485 Broadway. - New ORLEANS-BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway .- Com.

RRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, -472 Broad-MELODEON CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway, -TIGHT CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. -Songs

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. --

New York, Saturday, May 3, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

Our news from Yorktown to-day is interesting. Yesterday morning the rebels opened fire on our batteries with a rifled sixty-eight pound columbiad from the heights. Our battery of one hundred and two hundred-pounder Parrott guns responded, and after a brisk fire the rebel gun exploded on the twenty-third discharge, scattering destruction among the enemy on the parapet. This accident seemed to put the battery completely hors du combat, while our fire continued, throwing shells into the town. A rebel steamer made an attempt to land some troops at Yorktown, but our Parrote guns prevented her from accomplishing her pur pose. Deserters from Yorktown report that Generals Johnston and Magruder made speeches last week to all their troops, calling on them to use every exertion to defeat the Northern invaders; that they should never surrender so long as there was a man left: that if they were defeated at Yorktown the cause of the confederacy was gone, as they were determined to rest their cause on this their last battle.

We have received despatches from Pittsburg Landing to the effect that important operations are going on there, which however, we are not permitted to publish, and hence we shall enter into no speculation upon the nature of the proceedings progressing in that vicinity.

A despatch from General Mitchel to the War De partment yesterday, from Huntaville, Ala., anneunces that his troops on Wednesday last crossed from the island to the main land and captured two six-pounder cannon and their ammunition. The inhabitants reported the enemy to have retreated in great confusion on his approach.

The Chicago Times has taken great pains to circulate a report through their special correspondents to the effect that "one half of General Halout of the whole force not more than "ten regiments could muster six hundred effective men, and that these were weak and illy prepared to combat with the enemy." In contradiction to this, we have the official report of the principal medical officer under General Halleck, that "all the sick and wounded have been removed from the field with the exception of about two hundred, who are in the regimental hospitals, and are expected to take up arms in a few days at latest."

The particulars of the capture of Fort Macon by General Burnside's force ere given to-day. The fort stood a heavy bombardment of eleven hours on Friday last. Four hundred prisoners were taken. Colonel White, the commandant of the fort, and all his officers, were permitted to leave on parole, and the surrender of the fort was accepted subject to these conditions-no doubt because General Burnside had important work before him, in connection with other combinations, which did not admit of any delay more than was absolutely necessary for the immediate occupation of Fort Macon. The occupation of Wilmington by Gen. Burnside is announced by the rebel fournal, the Petersburg Express, but we have no confirmation of the fact from any other source.

From other Southern papers received at Fortres Monroe yesterday we learn that Commodore Far ragut's propositions to surrender New Orleans had been accepted by the Mayor, Mr. Monroe, and the city of New Orleans was at last accounts held by a battalion of marines from the squadron. The same authority states that Gen. Butler's forces were within a few miles of the city, baving landed on Lake Pontchartrain.

Rumors were in circulation in the South that Beauregard was evacuating Memphis and Corinth, possequent, most probably, upon the information of the fall of New Orleans. It may be that he has stude for the Grand Junction, at the intersection of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad with the Grand Trunk road to New Orleans, with the hope of making a connection with General Lovell's or map on another page will give a good to a of the localities in question.

The inhabitants of Memphis at the last accounts were in momentary expectation of an attack by our fleet, and it was decided at a public meeting to destroy the city by fire rather than it should fall into the hands of the Union forces.

Commodore Foote's bombardment of Fort Wright continues to progress, and a general attack was in contemplation. It was expected that the rober canboate would have made an attack on Foote's Satille on Tuesday, and the Seet was drawn up in tine of battle to meet them, but they made no

demonstration. A despatch received at Chicago yesterday mays

that Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisians, and the arsenal, stolen from components, bore been occupied by the Union troops. If this be true, it is probable that Commeders Farment sent a few mortar boats on the river and reduced the place

COTOCHE

In the Senate yesterley, a bill was introduced imiting the number of major generals of the army to twenty, and the number of brigadier generals to two hundred. We have now meerly three hundred brigadiers. The bell was referred to the Military Committee. The bell to hoffstate the discharge of enlisted men for physical disability was reported back by the Committee on Military Af-

fairs. A resolution directing inquiry as to the exents to the Mapediency of providing for appele rine Corps in the same manner as to the Naval Academy was adopted. Mr. Semaer gave notice of a bill abolishing the inter-State and coastwice slave traffic. The Homosteed bill was taken up, and an amendment adopted enabling from its benefits all persons who have been against the United States, or stree and sendort to the enemy. Mr. Carlile, of the substitute for the bill, giving allows and saiding of the army and officers of the pary one hundred and sixty acres of land at one deller and twenty-five cents per acre, or eighty acres at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, in lies of one hundred dollars bounty in cash; but without further action the bill was laid saide till Monday next. A message was received from the Prosident relative to the arrest of General Stone. The President says General Stone was arrested upon evi dence which, whether he was guilty or innocent required that such preceedings should be had against him for the public safety, and that he deems it incompatible with the public interest, as well as unjust to General Stone, to make a more perticular statement. General Stone will, be allowed a trial without unoccessive today. The consideration of the Confection bill was then resumed, Messrs. Doolittie, Wade, Collamer and Saulsbury participating in the debate.

In the House of Representatives, a bill granting additional powers to the Beerstary of the Treasur, was passed. This measure is one of importance to merchants and shipowners, as it is introduced to put a stop to traffic with the rebels by way of Nassau and Cuba. We refer our reade to our report of the Congressional preceedings for a synopsis of the provisions of the bill. The Com mittee of Ways and Means reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending with June, 1863. The appropriations amount to the enormous sum of \$238,383,000. The bill granting pensions to soldiers and nations dis-abled or wounded since the 4th of March, 1861, or abled or wounded since the the of march, 1867, or hereafter while in the public service, was discussed, and then postponed till Tuesday next. Mr. Morrill made explanations relating to the charge of intoxication preferred against General W. P. Smith, while in command of the march in the fight at Lee's Mill, near Yorktown, on the leth ult., from which it appears that the General is entirely guiltless of the accusation. Mr. Washburne, of lill-role defended General Grant from the accuration. nois, defended General Grant from the seperation which he said had been cost upon that brave and successful officer; and Mr. Cox declared that the charges brought against certain Ohio regiment that participated in the victory at Pittsburg Landing were groundless.

MISCELLANEOUS MEWA Our European files by the North American reached this city from Quebeo yesterday evening. The papers are dated on the 17th of April, and contain details of news one day later than that received by the Bremen and City of Washington. The address of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to the United States Minister at Lon-don, with the reply of Mr. Adams, is given in full

from the journals. The Paris Patrie of the 15th of April, speaking of the policy of Napoleon in Mexico, says: We have reason to believe that the French govern ment has not in any way medified its opinion respecting the Mexican question. It is thought chical party would meet at Puebla towards the end of April, and that its resolutions would be submitted to the approval of the Mexican people.

Ex-Governor Pratt, of Maryland, a rebol sympathizer, recently wrote to the begus Secretary of War, telling him that if the traitors could "hold out until the middle of April or the lat of May the Lincoln dynasty would cramble under its own April has past, and so has the lat of May and the "Lincoln dynasty" is more vigorous then it was

General Sterling Price, of Missouri, has resigned his commission in the rebel army. Whatever might have been mid of ex-Governor Price, he has shown more sagacity in the present rebellion than any other officer in Jeff. Davis' army. If he had remained loval to his country's flag he might have been an ornament that the government would have felt proud of.

Some of the Southern papers, in bemoking the oss of the Cresent City, say that Texas this year vill produce three million bushels surplus of wheat, tes million bushels surplus of corn, and large quantities of pork, not a bushel nor a pound of which can come North if the Yankees retain ossession of New Orleans.

The Washington Times is the title of paper published at the federal capital, the first pher of which was issued on Thursday. It is to be independent in politics, "advocating the perpetuation of the American Union and the crushing out of the rebellion by which the institutions framed and perfected by the wisdom of the heroes

'76 are endangered." Froe negro nurses are called for by the rebel army officers. They are informed that " if they go willingly good wages will be paid; if they do not volunteer they will be impressed."

The Richmond Disposch mentions two instances where the rebels in that city have buried their

ick soldlers before they were dead. A novel mode of giving the rebels news was recently practised by some of the soldiers of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania regiment, before Yorktown. They caught a secesh dog outside of the enemy's lines, and, fastening a New York HERALD containing an account of the taking of Fort Pulaski around his neck, they tied a tin kettle to his tail, and started him back to his brethren, whither he went at an Eclipse pace.

Mr. Monroe, the rebel Mayor of New Orleans. says to Flag Officer Barragut that he took the city "by the power of brutal force." He makes no eference, however, as to the kind of force that was employed in stealing the United States Mint, Custom House and Post Office in that city, and the Arsenal at Baton Rouge. Probably he thinks those buildings and their contents, together with all the government fortifications in Louisians, were taken by the force of circumstances. New Orleans was really retaken by the force of habit.

A train of cars, which was conveying teenth South Carolina regiment from Mobile to Corinth, ran off the track on the 25th ult., by which accident six were instantly killed and twen ty wounded.

General Sturgle has ordered that no Indiana shall be mustered into service in the Department of

The Major of the Seventeenth Dines regiment

is Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Lieutenant Reynolds, of Company A of the same regiment. She was commissioned by Governor Yates for hexpic conduct at the Sattle of Pittsburg Landing.

The law passed by the bogus Congress, legalizing the formation of guerilla bands, or bushwasckers, calls them "partisan rangers." They are anthorized to steal and rob to their hearts' content, and the rebel government promises to purchase their

Thomas C. Fitzpatrick, a prisoner of State, was yesterday sent to Baltimore to answer a charge of manslaughter. He was taken charge of by officer Sampson, who is to deliver him to the Provost

The prize cases are progressing before the courts, the government being represente cases by the United States District Attr ... his assistant, Mr. S. I. Woodford, and Mr. William M. Brarts. The case of the British bark Hiawatha and her cargo has been finally submitted to the Circuit Court; that of the Empress and cargo is still pending before the United States District

stocks were all higher, the largest advance being in Pacific Mail, which rose \$1/2 per cent. Governments ruse 14 a 14, and railway shares about an average of one per cent. The public are buying with freedom. Money bas fallon to 4 per cent on call, the regular quotation being 4 a 5. Exchange rose yeaterday to 11814 and gold to 102%. The Sub-Treasurer orchanged a million of 7.20

notes for gold at par. The cotton market yesterday continued to be some what bregular, and spinners, during the prevailing in. dement weather, were purchasing only to need imme tate and pressing wants, hoping, as has been the case more or less for menths, "that something might turn up." The sales embraced about 750 a 800 bales, colodly We quote middling uplands at 27 Le. a 28c., with some sales reported at a fraction above and under these figures. Flour was firm, with moderate saies, closing at an advance of full 5c. per pound. canty supplies of wheat checked sales, while holders were firm and quotations nominal. Corn was firmer 59c. Pork was in fair demand with sales of them a of 1,000 bbls. mess, deliverable in of 1,000 bbis. mess, deliverable in June, was made at \$13. Sagars were firm and in good demand, with sales of 1,100 hhds., 140 boxes and 10,000 bugs Manila a prices given in another column. Coffee was quiet. ale of 2,250 bags of Laguayra was made, in bond, for export, on private terms, and 500 do. Jamaica at 200 reights were fero, with moderate engagements.

EXPROBRINARY MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS AT Yorkrows. - The Jacobin editor of a republican ingreal to this city writes and publishes a let. ter from Yorktown, in which there is considerable information given to the enemy about the range and effect of his guns, and the nature and location of the Union works. But this letter contains besides some extraordinary developments about the carapaign, which deserve the attention of the people. The writer

Two things I think I can predict with perfect safety. Two things I think I can predict with perfect safety form, that Ceneral McClelan will not common to the at tack until he is completely ready; and second, that with in twolve hours from the time he does commence it will have taken Yorkean, with all its gang, and inade all its garrison personers.

There are some who think that General McClellan, other arriving here, might have earried Yorktown by undern dash, and saved the labor, cost and delay of a regular siege. If he had been allowed to carry out his original plan be would have turned Yorktown and been Richmond now. But, when he was anddenly deprice in Richmond now. But, when he was anddenly deprice.

It is very evident from this that the move ments of our army on the York peninsula have been too much under the control of the Jacobias, and that the safety of the troops may be compromised by it. Another thing appears, and that is that the same meddlers who caused the Bull run panie are now on band at Yorktown and unless they are arrested or driven out of the camp they may cause a similar disaster now. The radicals have gained, by some means or other, a very dangerous influence over the War Department, and an end cannot be put to t a moment too soon. General McClellan's plan was to capture the army of the encury with as little loss of life as possible, by which several objects would be secured. First, the war would be shortened; second, the blood of our ows troops would be spared; third, the useless effusion of the blood of the misguided rebels would be saved: fourth, the restoration of the Union would be more speedy, and mutual amity be sooner established. Every friend of humanity desires to see the object in view accomplished with as little bloodshed as possi ble. Such is not the desire of the blood, thirsty Jacobins, who inherit the principles of the Robespierres and Dantons and Marats of the French Revolution. Nothing will satisfy them but caronge. They want to have the war prolonged, too, because that will enable them to continue their berefaced, shameless plunder of the people by fraudulent contracts, similar to those which have been already dragged to the light of day. Hence, nothing would delight them more than the overthrow of McClellan's army. They know that the restoration of the Union would be the death knell of their faction, and they wish to postpone, if they cannot ultimately prevent, the destiny that awaits

BOMBAST OF THE MAYOR OF NEW ORDEANS .-The cool, business like, moderate letter of Commodore Farragut, flag officer of the naval expedition which captured New Orleans, addressed to the Mayor of that city, presents a striking contrast to the reply of his "Excellency," so "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." This bombastic affair is very like the letter of Buckner when surrendering Fort Donelson. It has the air of exaggeration and silly extravagance which characterizes the leaders of secession throughout the South from Beauregard down to the drummer boy. Far better for Mayor Mouroe, on his own part and in behalf of the city, quietly and with a good grace to submit to destiny and the superierity of Northern arms. It is humiliating, no doubt; but that ought to have been considered in

NEWSPAPER CHANGES .-- The Tribune announces that the World is about to change its political complexion and come out a democratic paper. This, we understand, is not correct: but there are important changes going on in regard to that paper. Some time since, when Cummings was expending government money at the World office, and dealing in army ale, porter, straw hats and linen pantaloons, and mixed up in jobs generally, he became indebted to Thurlow Weed, and was obliged to pay him off in stock of the World concern. Wood has about concluded his tour in Europe, and is now, or soon to be, on his route home. His friends here are negotiating to obtain full control of the World, and immediately upon his return to place Dana, late of the Tribune, at its head as inside manager, while Weed takes the position of general outside manager Should these negotiations be fully consummated, Massa Greeley may look out for a few broad-ides from this combination between his early and late paripers.

Highly Important Diplomatic Move ments at Washington-French Media-

tion Again Agituted. When M. Mercier's -the French Ambassadorvisit to Richmond was first announced, we stated, on authority that we deemed reliable, that it had a grave political significance. This view of it was rejected by the majority of our contemporaries, who professed to see in it only a purely ministerial interference for the protection of the cotton and tobacco belonging to French citizens which is now lying stored at Richmond

We publish this morning, from three different correspondente at Washington, statements of a very curious and important character, and which bear one the information that we have previously received. In one of these it is affirmed that an amnesty, excluding all but the prominent leaders of the rebellion, is now, and has been for some time past, under the consideration of our government, the period of its issue depending merely on the result of the great hattle about to be fought before Yorktown. In another it is stated that on Tuesday evening last an informal consultation took place between the Capieset and the discomatic corps, at which the question of an avmistice with the rebel government was mooted, M. Mercier believing that the time has come when, under the instructions of the Emperor, he may step forward as a mediator. The third of these communications throws fresh light on the motives that prompted the visit of the French Ambassador to the rebel capital. From conversations which he has had with the best informed of the French residents in Washington and Baltimore, the writer is convinced that the Emperor's designs on Mexico are as the bettem of this movement. They state their belief that M. Mercier has concluded with the Confederate government a treaty which is both political and commercial in its character. It may seem inconsistent that such a step should be taken now, when the Union arms are everywhere triumphant. This view our correspondent meets by the statement that the impression, both in the French Legation and at the Tuilcries, is that the turning point in the war has now been reached, that the tide of success on our side will be arrested, and that the summer campaign will result disastrously to the federal arms. This conviction is derived partly fromthe fact that the Union forces will for the future have to operate at long distances fromtheir base of operations, and where our gunboats cannot penetrate, and partly from the adverse climate influences that our troops will have to contend with.

We do not, of course, vouch for the accuracy of all the statements set forth in these commu nications. Their corroboration of each other in the main, and their confirmation of the charac. ter given by our previous information to the French Ambassador's visit to Richmond, leave. however, no doubt that diplomatic movements have been set on foot in Washington with a view to bringing about a compromise involving a recognition of the political independence of the South. A retrospect of the course of the English and French governments in connection with the war will show that, if they have delayed thus far in carrying out their present design, it was only because they entertained the conviction that the triumph of the rebels would render interference on their part unnecessary. From the first they set out with the notion that the North would not succeed in restoring the revolted States to the Union. To this conclusion they were led, not merely by their wishes, but by the fact that there was no example in history of a rebellion of similar magnitude baving been successfully put down. They did not take into account that this is a democratic and not a despotic government, and that we are not to be judged by the same rules and principles that apply to other nations. That they entertained an overpowering desire to see us di vided and permanently weakened could not, however, be mistaken. The English aristocyear through their organs openly avowed it. whilst the French Emperor, more crafty, contented himself with secretly urging the Palmerston Cabinet to take the initiative in recognizing the independence of the South. It was only the unwillingness of England to anticipate a result that she deemed certain from the formidable character of the stand made by the rebels that prevented both governments from taking that step. Their real disposition was, however, made manifest to us by the insult put upon us by England in the Trent affair. and by France in that of Mexico. Now that a rapid succession of overwhelming victories on our part has convinced them that we are in a fair way to crush out the rebellion, they are getting scared at the consequences to themselves. They know that they have deeply insulted and injured us, and they have no reason to count on our forbearance. When we end this war we shall have the largest and best equipped away in the world, and the recent sea fight in Hampton Roads has shown the world that in point of naval strength we are now not inferior to England herself. As wrongdoers, both England and France are speculating with anxiety as to how we shall employ the immense naval and milliary force that will be liberated by the exfinction of the rebellion, and they are making this last effort to prevent its consummation.

Our government has but one duty to perform in the premises. Under no circumstances must it consent to any negotiation or arrangement which will stop short of an unconditional surrender by the rebels. We will allow no nation to step in between us and the vindication of that authority which we are constitutionally entitled to exercise over the revolted States. The matter of an amnesty we are not as yet called upon to discuss : but, while we are on the sublect, it may as well be distinctly understood that the country will tolerate no act of grace towards the prominent fomenters and leaders of the rebellion. They have got to pay the penalty of their orime—the greatest, without a question. that has ever been committed against humanity. Should foreign governments attempt to distate to us the manner of their treatment, we shall know how to assert our dignity and our rights.

THE REBEL KING .- The rebels used to boast that Cotton was King. They have changed their allegiance now, and declare that Yellow Fever is King. This is a very fit monarch for such subjects, to be sure; but we shall dethrone him as easily as we did King Cotton. Negro brigades, dressed in red trowsers and armed with guns from the Eagle Manufactory of the Trilane Association, are to be prepared to man and we can thus def; the fever. Brigadier attempt tochinder the progress of the war, so

person with these contrabands, and we will back Greeley against Yellow Jack any day, There is nothing in the constitution to forbid than as boot-blacks, and, besides disposing of Greeley's guns, we may find this an excellent mode of disposing of the contrabands and the contraband question.

The Great Coming Bottle in the South-

We perceive, from telegraphic despatches which we published pecterday, that it is stated General Beauregard is evecuating Corinth and falling back on Memphis. We doubt this interligence. The same news had been circulated previous to his attack on our samy at Pittsburg Landing. If he is moving from Corinth it is probably wiff the design of clving bettle again, and to prever Palleck cdvancing on Memphis so as to cut of the retreat coross the Missiselopi, as that general perhaps may have given indications of sache movement, with the doubly object of fosting Becoregard to abandon his fortifications at Conicti, and come out to give battle on a fair field, and to compel him to fight on this side of the Miccissippi; so as to capture his army, or follow it up to a point be youd which retreat would be impossible:

If Beauregard has really gone to Memphis his object is to crose the Miscissippi and escape into Arkansas, with a view to move upon Mis souri, or run away to Terre. If Halleck should overtake him before herker crossed, his whole army would be bagged. The leaders might escape across the river, but not the army. It is not likely, therefore, that Beauregard is falling back on Memphis, with the intention of defending bimself there; forthe gunboats which ceptured Rew Orleans would soon be upon him, while Helleck's army would press him into their fatal fits. If he has made a flank movement towards Kemphis, it is probable he will only proceed to Grand Junction by which he would gain time. It is about half way to Memphis, and at the latersection of the Charleston and Memphis Raffroad with the great trunk railroad from New Orleans, by which Lovell was moving corth with his army. It is a very important reliroed strategic centra equally valuable with Corirtis, while it would enable Beauregard to choites and strengthen his line. The region of Grand Junction, too, is more defensive then Corintin and abounds with bluffs. By the time Fallack could arrive there, without railroad care, the position would be well fortified.

Whether he remains at Coninth or moves to-Grand Junction, Mcmphie er elsewhere, he must fight. Now that New Orleans is captureds. and the control of the whole of the Mississippi is in the hands of the Union waval force, aboveand below, he has no option but to give battleand that very soon. Hellec's in his front, on his left flank is an imparattle river, on his right is Mitchel, while in his rear is the army of Butler, in pursuit of Levell from New Orleans with the fifteen millions of specie, who by this time has probably joined the camp of Beaursgard. The terrible Union comboats of Farrague and Porter are probably coming up the Mississippi, while those of Focte are coming down.

Thus Beauregard is hem and in on every side. He must give battle. If he lores the fight, his whole army, bag and beggesee, and the specie to boot, will be captured, and nothing will be left for him but to escape in a chiff across the Mississippi, and thence, by way of Texas, to Mexico, where he may turn up as a guerilla chief, on the side of the church marty, or on the side of anarchy.

BRAZEN INCONSISTENCY DE CONGRESS. -In passing the resolution consuring Comeron for em ploying Cumminge, and refusing to consure Secretary Welles for employing Morgan, the House of Representatives have been guilty of the most brazen inconsistency. Such action has no parallel in the resords of Congress. Cameron appointed Cumput 78 23 & government agent. Secretary Welles appointed Morgan as a government agent. Cummings spent the money with which he was catragted very foolishly, buying linen pantalcons (act yet used). straw hats (not yet uced), and army ale and porter (altogether used up.); but he andoubtedly purchased some useful articles. Mergan spent the government money feelighly, buying worn out ships and only a very few good vessels. Now, if Cameron was wrong in unlawfully appointing Cumming, why was not Welles wrong in unlawfull, appointing Morgan! Besides this, Comming her nothing but his pickings for his pains, and Hergan had both his pickings and his two-end whalf per centage; and, if it was wrong for Comeron to appoint an agent without componentian, why was it not wrong for Wolles to appoint an agent with compensation? We suppose that the fact that Weller is still in the Cabinot, and may have other contracts to give out and other agents to appoint, while Cameron is out of the Cabinet. and can no longer control either contracts or agents, has a great deal to do with this inconsistent action. The vote levelops another curious and interesting fact, however, and that is that the most violent abolitionists in Congress are contract jobbs - can cover defenders of contract jobbers.

Somner on Generale. -Standing quietly and securely in a capital defended by Union soldiers, Senator Summer investite bitterly against Hallock, Buell, McCook and other generals who are fighting out in the battle field the quarrel he has done so much to arovoke. The motive of this attroit is the tofusal of the Western generals to bother themselves with negroes and the negro question. Our generals mean fighting, and are perfectly willing to allow Sumner a perfect menepoly of the inevitable negro be so loves. The difference between Halleck and Summer secure to be that Halleck cares more for the Union than for the negro, and Sumner cares more for the negro than for the Union. Hallech nover interferes with Sumner's negre, and why should Sumner distress himself about Helleck's business

SYMPTONS OF THE END OF THE WAR .-- The end of the war is evidently near at hand. "Our demestic troubles will be over, as far as military tactics and bloody battice are concerned, by July next. Yorktown must be taken and Beauregard's army bagged, and then the South will return to the Union. This speedy consummation is all the more welcome because the seceded States will return with their domestic institutions undisturbed and with our constitution unaltered. The radical, Jacobin abolitionists perceive this, and consequently they rave worse than over, attack our generals. neglect to pass our Tax bill, squabble about all the recovered forts in yellow fever districts, | confiscation bills, and in every possible way

General Greeley purposes to take the field in | as to get a little more time to carry one their schemes. It is too late, however. The abolitles party is dead, and it will be buried at the next election. The men who are now fighting the employment of negroce as coldiers any more our battles will administer this government when the war is over. The men who are now assailing our generals and soldiers will reappear no more in political life. They have com mitted spicide with their own weapons, and their present ravings are but the last bright flicker of the abolition enndle.

> General's Give Spream-Poor Greeley and the Tribune have not a word to say in reply to our expose of the jobbery and gan contracts of the Tribune and Tribune Essociation, a paper and association of jobbers. We fear that since Greeley's guas are spiked he will be obliged to arm his negro brigade with those manufacdured by some other firm than the Tribune Association Eagle Gun Manufactory; or else he will not be able to be of any service to the canniry.

Interesting from New Montes.

Sr. Louis, May 1, 1862. Mr. afitchell, a morehant of New Mexico, arrived in this city yesterday. He confirms the abandonment of Santa Fe by the rebels, who were retreating as fast as they could from the Territory. They are destitute of all mo nitions and provisions, and there is no hope of their being supplied from any quarter.

At Santu Fo the gabels levistiheavily on the moroitants

to some cases taking as high bas 255,000 worth of goods

paying in Confederate scrip.

It is believed that General Canby would now follow the rebels and drive them out of the Territory. No doubt exists of the ability of the Union troops to keep out the invaders, but an accession of two or three regiments of troops is necessary to keep the Aparises and Navajoes in subjection. They have been committing depredations for mouths past, stealing herse ; mules, and everything that came in their way.

The report of the formation che Escritorial govern mont under rebel authority has ne-foundation. All the Torritorial officers had returned to Santa Fe and resume the performance of their duties. Chief Justice Benedic is on his ways to the States; there is no United States Judge now in the Territory.

The Death of the Late Governor Harvey

Min.w.cinema May 1 1869 In accordance with the proclamation of the Governor,

this day has been generally kept in this State, with ap propriate observances, in memory of the late Governor Harvey, recently drowned in the Tennesses river. In this city a number of buildings were abthed in mourn ing. Business was in many cases caspended, minute guns were first, flags displayed at half mast and services held in several churches. The sorr general and sinceros

Private despatches to-night from Savannah say tha Governor Harvey's body has been recovered and on the

Lieut. W. W. Thuyer, of the Math Michagan Volunteers.

Handwantnes Sure Moders Register, Sistemand, Miss., Marcd 39, 1862.

Lieut. W. W. Thuyer.

My Dear Sir.—No one in our regiment regrets your resignation more than I do. Your conduct as an officer has been masociated as-sourredes in arms as to win my conducte and hearty-approbation.

Carry with you my assurance of the highest respect for your character as a guilleman and associated. I wantever direction you may see in to call into action your energies, I trust your past success will not desert you. Respectfully, yours.

Colonel Sixth Michagan regiment, held at Ship Island on the 2sin of March last, Licutemans Colonel Clarke presiding, resolutions were unanimously adopted regretting that, in consequences the continued indisposition of Lieut. W. W. Thayer, a Company A. he was obliged to resign, and that through his resignation they had lost an able, guitemanty, beloved and messentices to the ordican theory had lost an able, guitemanty, beloved and messentices to defects to Lieutenant Thayer for his kindness.

We are indebted to Lieutenant Thayer for his kindness and promptitude in the delivery of important newspape desputches outrusted to his care.

City Intelligence.

Form Drownen .- An unknown man, about twenty five years of age, was found drowned at the foot of Bank street vesterday. Deceased was about five feet six in a suit of black cloth. Coroner Naumana sent the re-mains to the dead-house for identification.

A Case for the Character.—The late Captain W. B.,
Foster, formarly of the steamship Marion and a short

time before his death Acting Master of the United States gunboat E. B. Hele, has left an aged mother, a wife and hree children, all of whom stand greatly in need of a sistance from the charitably disposed public. Mrs. Fester and her children are situated in a peculiarly distressing manner, and we are confident that were the par-ticulars of their case known to those having means a scriptions for this afflicted family can be left at the of the Mesers. Spofford, Tileston & Co., 29 Broadway.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDERS FROM YOURTOWN.—One hundred and fifteen wounded Vermont soldiers, from Yorktows, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, by the steamer Richard Willing from Philadelphia unde the special charge of Quartermaster General George Davis, of Vermont. The soldiers represent that they were almost killed by the kindness of the Philadelphians. who made voluntary offerings of cysters, jelkes, &c. Or L. M. Tuttle, of the Sixth United States infantry, and Dr L. M. Tuttle, of the Sixth United States infantry, and Dr. George Cochrane, of Brooklyn, were the paysicians is charge of the wounded, and paid the greatest care and attention to their comfort. Some of the Vermonters were taken to the New England Hospital for attendance, but other; are to be conveyed to Troy, so at, they will be used or their native State of Vermont.

THE WOUNDED VERMONT SOLDIERS CORRECTION - WA were called upon last evening by a deputation from the New England Soldier's Relief Association, and requested to contradict the statement which appeared in several of to contradict the statement which appeared in several of the afternoon newspapers, relative to the ill treatment of the wounded Vermont soldiers, while on their way home from Fortress Mource. It is dealed in the most emphatic manner that the troops were treated with neglect or in-difference. On the contrary, we are assured that Quar-termaster Davis and his officers did everything in their power for the comfort and convenience of the wounded; and that there was no foundation whatever for the com-plaint of the "benevicent gentleman" from Philadelphia, whose letter Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins was so thoughtless as to publish. PARADE OF THE SEVENTY-BEST REGIMENT,-The Seventy-

first regiment New York State Militia will parade in full fatigue uniform on Monday, for the purpose of co-operating with the city authorities in dedicating the asylam for the sick and wounded soldiers erected at the corner of Laxington avenue and Ffty-Hort street. It is sernestly hoped that on this occasion the Seventy-Brst will make as fine an appearance as possible, and that the ranks will be well tilled.

Strictes.-A young man named Raiph Church comrettted suicide at the New England Hotel, 80 Powery, last evening, a short time after his arrival. The Coroner held as inquest, and the jury failed to ferret out the

FORTY YEARS IN PRIBON .- Charles Douglass, aged neventy-one years, was sent to the Penitentiary yesterday for stealing some clothing from the Globe Hotel. The prisoner is an old offender, and is said to have served forby years in prison.

GOTTECHALR'S CONCERTS .- The concert at Niblo's Saloca jest evening was, if possible, better attended than any of the preceding ones. The saloon was filled with a fast ionable and appreciative audience. Mr. Gottschalk played in the same brilliant style that has characterized h previous conserts, each piece being deservedly encored. and responded to by a gem not mentioned in the programme. In consequence of the unexpected absence of Mr. Sanderson, to prevent disappointment, Signor Music, the conductor, took his place in the performance of the Rangad's moi Danza." which is arranged for four hands, and is generally played by the former gentleman and Mr. Gottschalk. Although unprepared for the aud-den call, Mr. Muzio obtained a rapturous encore. Signer with great effect, as an encore, the well knewn melode from Verdi's "Rigoletto." Signer Muzio also intro auced, for the first time, a sweetly pretty piece of music entitled "L'Amour Polks," composed by himself. The effect of the composition was greatly heightened by the charming manner with which it was sung by Miss Car-lotta Pattl, whose execution of the trills, runs and stace eate passages gained for her a most rapturous applause. Signor Ferti was not in as good voice as usual, but other-wise performed his part in his well known skilful manuer.

BARNUM'S NATIONAL DOG SHOW .- BARNUM's latest novel ty-the dog show-will come off at the Museum on Mor day, May 12, and will continue during the week. Unwards of \$2,000 will be paid for the best specimens of the canine race, so that the exhibition of bloodbounds, spaniels. terriors, bengies, setters, buildogs, to , cannot fall to be quite interesting.